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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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November 21, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 66 52

November 21, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m. 71
Humidity 17 65

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.08.

7518 日六廿月十

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1916.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE FALL OF MONASTIR.

The Advance Continues.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".]

November 20, 4.55 p.m.

The battle which has been proceeding since November 10 from the Cerna River to Lake Prespa have ended in a complete Allied victory. Yesterday witnessed the conclusion of a vast enveloping movement of Germans and Bulgarians who were defending the region of Monastir. It was the bold Serbian advance that forced the enemy to evacuate the last positions before Monastir.

French cavalry entered the town at the heels of the enemy's rear-guard, and Franco-Russian infantry followed. We pushed on north of Monastir, and, pursuing the enemy without respite, we took over six hundred prisoners and considerable material.

Germans in the Battle Area.

November 20, 6.50 p.m.

A German official message says:—New German forces have reached the battle area north of Monastir.

Its Meaning Analysed.

November 20, 6.55 p.m.

The fall of Monastir is the topic in the clubs and newspapers, the heavy blow to the Bulgarians representing the defeat of their main ambition to possess Macedonia. The failure of the Central Empires to support their marks, perhaps, the beginning of the end of the German-Bulgarian coalition. It will undoubtedly relieve General von Falkenhayn's pressure on Rumania. The extraordinary bravery and skill of the Serbians are warmly appreciated.

Monastir is a very important railway road centre and is the key to the Monastir plain, where the Allied cavalry will probably now be able to operate.

The fall seriously menaces Ochrida, a score of miles to the north, to which the Bulgarians attach extraordinary importance. They will probably reinforce the garrison, thus weakening their forces against the Rumanians. It will now be more difficult for any Greeks to molest the Allies' seaward communications.

The Allies will now be able to institute a more resolute offensive on the main railway ascending the Vardar, though the losses in the recent desperate fighting may necessitate a rest.

Italy's Help.

November 20, 9.45 p.m.

An Italian official announcement states:—The Italians co-operated at Monastir, taking two hundred prisoners on the eastern slopes of the Baba mountains.

GERMAN DEMANDS ON FEMALE LABOUR.

November 20, 1.00 p.m.

An Amsterdam message states that Herr Ludendorff has written to the Steel Manufacturers Association saying:—“Every working power now counts. I therefore endorse your view that young females must be made to work.”

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Germans Gradually Occupying Trieste.

November 20, 1.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Udine states that incessant rainstorms have transformed the fighting region into a morass. The prisoners are so muddy that they look like moving masses of earth. They state that the Germans are gradually occupying Trieste.

NAVAL RAID ON BULGARIAN COAST.

November 20, 1.00 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that British seaplanes and aeroplanes on the 18th inst. successfully bombed Karjui, Pravista and Senlito, on the Bulgarian coast.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

A Calm Day Reported.

November 20, 4.55 p.m.

A Paris communique states that a relative calm prevails on the western front.

A German Report.

November 20, 6.50 p.m.

A German official announcement says:—We threw out the English from the western part of Grandcourt.

IN THE BALKANS.

Rumanians Still Falling Back.

November 20, 6.50 p.m.

A Russian official message states:—Rumanian attacks in the region of Kimpolung were unsuccessful. The Rumanians advanced northward in the region of Albesht, taking prisoner one hundred of the enemy.

Enemy attacks south of Rotierum Pass were repelled. The Rumanians continue to retire in the Jiu Valley, owing to the pressure of superior forces.

ITALIANS LOSE A TRENCH.

November 20, 9.45 p.m.

An Italian official announcement states:—The enemy attacked positions to the north of Mount Volkovo, in the Cerna region, and occupied a trench; otherwise, he was repulsed with heavy losses.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 5 or on Extra.]

TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IN THE BALKANS.

Fresh Victories Won.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".]

November 20, 12.55 a.m.

A Serbian communique states that the Serbians won fresh victories yesterday in the Cerna region, the enemy retreating in disorder to Prilep.

The Serbians captured the villages of Grunista, Brnik and Garak, and Hill 1379, with numerous prisoners and booty. The pursuit continues.

Great conflagrations were observed at Monastir, and violent explosions were heard.

The Allies to-day entered Monastir.

Anniversary of Former Victory.

November 20, 1.15 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters in Macedonia, writing on 17th inst., and predicting the imminence of further success, pointed out that the 19th inst. was the anniversary of the Serbian capture of Monastir from the Turks in 1913.

The fighting was conducted in rain, sleet and mud on the plains and snow and slush in the mountains. Everywhere was bitter, damp, numbing cold. Nevertheless the Allies in the most dashing fashion have driven the enemy back six miles.

The Serbians, supported by French guns and infantry, were most successful. They were on the offensive unceasingly for ten days, dislodging the Bulgarians from a series of positions.

The enemy, considerably reinforced, counter-attacked, but only obtained momentary relief. The Serbians were most resolute, allowing of no rest once the enemy was running.

It was the Franco-Serbian successes on the left of the Cerna that made Keshik untenable. It was invulnerable to frontal attack, being protected by entanglements concealed in gullies, and by deep narrow trenches and elaborate dug-outs fronted by extensive boggy ground.

Italian View of Fall of Monastir.

November 20, 2.50 p.m.

The Italian newspapers regard the fall of Monastir as most important from political and military viewpoints. They state that it is bound to affect the Balkans, especially Rumania. They praise the British success on the Struma and state that, with the Franco-Serbian victories, it proves that the Bulgarians are weakening.

OUR GREAT METAL RESOURCES.

Enormous Impetus to British Trade.

Many unfamiliar metals have come into prominence during the last two years, chiefly in connection with the production of armaments, and the British Empire has received a striking lesson on the importance of relying on its own resources.

“A great demand,” says Mr. L. L. Blackwell in *Chamber's Journal*, “has arisen for special steels, the hardness and toughness of which depend on the presence of such ingredients as the metals tungsten, chromium and vanadium. One of the most important uses of these specially hard steels is for making ‘high-speed’ machine tools—that is to say, tools which retain their hardness, and hence their cutting power, even when heated to red-ness by the friction of the work which is being done. A machinist can cut steel or iron six times as fast with a lathe tool of high-speed steel as with one of carbon steel, because with the latter the cutting speed must be slow, so that the tool is not heated by the friction above a certain temperature lest it be softened.”

Orders for special steels have been received by Sheffield steel-makers during the past eighteen months from Russia, France, Italy and the United States, as well as from users at home, of a magnitude never before experienced or even contemplated by them.

Before the war British steel-makers were almost entirely dependent on Germany for supplies of refined tungsten, not withstanding the fact that the chief source of supply of wolfram, the ore of tungsten, is in the British Empire—namely, in Burma. Important quantities of wolfram are also

also produced in Australia, whilst there is a not inconsiderable output in Cornwall. On the outbreak of war it was speedily realised that the establishment of a tungsten refinery in this country was of the utmost importance, and by co-operation and energetic action on the part of the steel-makers this was very quickly accomplished. Regulations have been made for controlling the export of wolfram ore from the British territories where it is mined, and it is hoped to induce the Government to continue these regulations after the conclusion of peace, in order that the refining of tungsten and the manufacture of high-speed steel may be retained in British hands. The price of ferro-tungsten, containing 75 to 85 per cent of tungsten and a maximum of 1 per cent of carbon, is from 6s. 8d. to 7s. a pound.

“To the majority of people chromium is most familiar in the ‘chrome’ compounds which are used as pigments, dyes, mordants and tanning powders. The value of chromium compounds in tanning lies in their property of rendering the leather specially resistant to moisture. Large quantities of chrome iron ore are used in the manufacture of ferro-chromium, which is employed, either alone or in combination with nickel, manganese or tungsten, for making steel for cutlery, tools, projectiles and armour-plates. The largest deposits of chrome iron ore occur in British territory—namely, in Rhodesia. The ore is mined at Salakwa, and is transported by rail across Portuguese East Africa to Beira for shipment. The next most important deposits of chrome iron ore are in the French colony of New Caledonia, whose output runs that of Rhodesia very close. Ore of high quality is also mined in Baichistan and shipped from

Karachi. The price of ferro-chrome alloy is from £35 to £38 per ton.

“The principal commercial source of supply of vanadium at present is Peru, where the chief deposits known and worked are at Minas Ragra. Here a black mineral called patronite is found having the appearance of slaty coal. It contains about 30 per cent of free sulphur, which is burnt out, leaving a mineral containing about 52 per cent of vanadium oxide.

“The addition of ferro-vanadium, the alloy of iron and vanadium, to steel produces a very tough and durable metal, which is specially resistant to the effects of vibration. An important advantage in the use of vanadium steel is that weight can be reduced in the construction of heavy machinery by the use of a smaller quantity of the tougher and stronger steel. Vanadium was first used in steel in France about twenty years ago in making armour-plates, tests of which showed them to possess exceptional toughness and resistance. The quantity of vanadium added in the form of ferro-vanadium to ordinary engineering structural steel is only about 25 per cent—that is to say, a hundred pounds of vanadium steel would contain a quarter of a pound of vanadium. In high quality tool steels as much as 2 per cent may be present. Ferro-vanadium is worth 14s. 6d. a pound.

“The addition of a small proportion of molybdenum in the form of ferro-molybdenum, to steel greatly increases the hardness and toughness of the metal, and machine tools made of molybdenum steel retain their cutting properties even though raised to a high temperature. Ferro-molybdenum containing 70 to 80 per cent of molybdenum realises 14s. 6d. per pound. New South

TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIANS.

Enemy Driven Off.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".]

November 20, 11.20 p.m.

An Italian official announcement says a counter-attack drove off the enemy at Sano.

The Italians decisively repulsed the enemy on the Palpiccolo front, and after stubborn hand-to-hand fighting wiped out small detachments who penetrated the summit of Chapot.

French War Minister's Visit.

November 20, 2.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the French War Minister, M. Boques, has gone to the Italian front.

Previously he was entertained at luncheon by the Italian Premier and Ministers. Glowing speeches were made, referring to the Franco-Italian fraternity of arms, and expressing confidence in victory for the Allies.

RUSSIAN REPLY TO BULGARIAN LIE.

November 20, 3.30 a.m.

A semi-official statement from Petrograd denies the Bulgarian falsehood that the Russo-Rumanians massacred the Bulgarian inhabitants of Dobrudja, and says that Russia would not demean herself to avenge on the defenceless population the black treachery of the Bulgarian Government towards Bulgaria's inviolable protector. Russia is firmly resolved to punish the treacherous Bulgarian statesmen and hold Bulgaria as a sovereign unit responsible for her unprecedented crime.

CRITICISING THE ADMIRALTY.

November 20, 4.05 a.m.

There has been growing criticism of the Admiralty lately, due to the recent Channel raid and the increase of sinkings by German submarines.

The “Daily Telegraph,” in a long editorial, says that the Admiralty is strangely unaffected by the many changes in the national life and methods of government due to the war. The nation's faith in Admiral Jellicoe and the fleet is undiminished, but the mine and submarine developments and the importance of aeronautics, all of which departments are worked by Germans in the prime of life, and the increasing embarrassment of undersea operations suggest that the Admiralty would profit from the introduction of new blood. It might well give seamen fresh from sea with a fresh outlook on the new problems a more commanding voice in naval affairs.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

November 20, 7.50 a.m.

The British steamers Lady Carrington and Vasco, the Portuguese Sannicola and the Italian Lela have been sunk.

WRECKER OF ZEPPELIN.

D.S.O. for Lieutenant W. J. Tempest.

The decoration of Second Lieutenant Tempest, who brought down the super-Zeppelin at Potters Bar, was officially announced as follows:—

Second Lieutenant William Joseph Tempest, General List and Royal Flying Corps, has been appointed a Companion of the D.S.O., in recognition of conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in connection with the destruction of an enemy airship. On the fateful day Lieutenant Tempest had finished his regular duties, and was spending the evening with friends at a dinner party. Before the meal was over a call reached him, and a few minutes later he was back at his aerodrome, inspecting his machine preparatory to setting out on the daring expedition that was to bring him fame.

He made a speedy start, with the idea of intercepting the Zeppelin, which was reported to be approaching; and he was not satisfied until he had reached it. (Continued on next Column.)

Wales and Queensland are the world's largest producers of molybdenum ores. Canada possesses deposits of molybdenite which will no doubt become of commercial importance, but at present the production of the ore is small.

“Of molybdenum ores, as of so many other valuable minerals, the British Empire possesses ample supplies, and it is to be hoped that regulations will be made so that after the war the deposits may not get under foreign control, but be exploited by British enterprise for the advantage of British industry.”

TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAPHIC CONGESTION.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".]

London, Received, November 21. The extreme congestion in telegraphic traffic is partially consequent upon severe storms, which caused a wholesale breakdown on the wires. This explains the heavy delays and necessitates a stringent temporary curtailment of the service.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

height of upwards of 16,000 feet.

He manoeuvred around unscathed in a protracted vigil. At the end of two hours a searchlight picked out the Zeppelin and persistently stuck to it, despite the efforts of the stranger to get beyond the focus of the beam. Soon other searchlights added to the volume of illumination, and anti-aircraft guns began to pepper at the airship.

In a moment a great sheet of fire swept along the Zeppelin and it began to fall at a speed increasing as the law of gravitation came into play.

Immediately after the Zeppelin caught fire, Lieut. Tempest travelled the complete length of the airship from stern to stern, being paralysed with it all the time. Then he began to descend. But the falling Zeppelin hampered his movements very considerably. Once or twice he narrowly escaped collision with the flaming char, and in order to avoid this he was compelled to resort to not-dying.

The work had been done under tremendous strain, but Lieut. Tempest fortunately escaped injury of any kind. The spot where he landed was miles away from the place where he had first taken the air. Without troubling to examine the burning airship, which had fallen not far away, Lieut. Tempest was driven back to his home station in a sidecar, about 2.30 a.m.

Here he received a tremendous welcome from his brother officers as the third man of the same flight who had bagged his Zeppelin. And within a few hours, during the same morning, he received the news that an elder brother had been killed at the front, and he soon afterwards left for his Yorkshire home.

“Never Mind th' Water.”

In proof of the need for the enlightenment of the popular ignorance, or, probably indifference, with regard to charabanc ministrations, the *Charabanc Gazette* tells a startling story of a Yorkshire woman who brought her child for baptism, and said to the clergyman, “If you'll just put th' name in th' book never mind th' water.”

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Italian Convent Bazaar.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hong Kong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hong Kong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, November 20.

St. Andrew's Day.—“Heath Day” street collection for Scottish war charities.

Saturday, December 2.
Victoria Theatre.—“Clab”—Bijou contents.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

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OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.

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We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try
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injury. May be kept unloaded for any length of time
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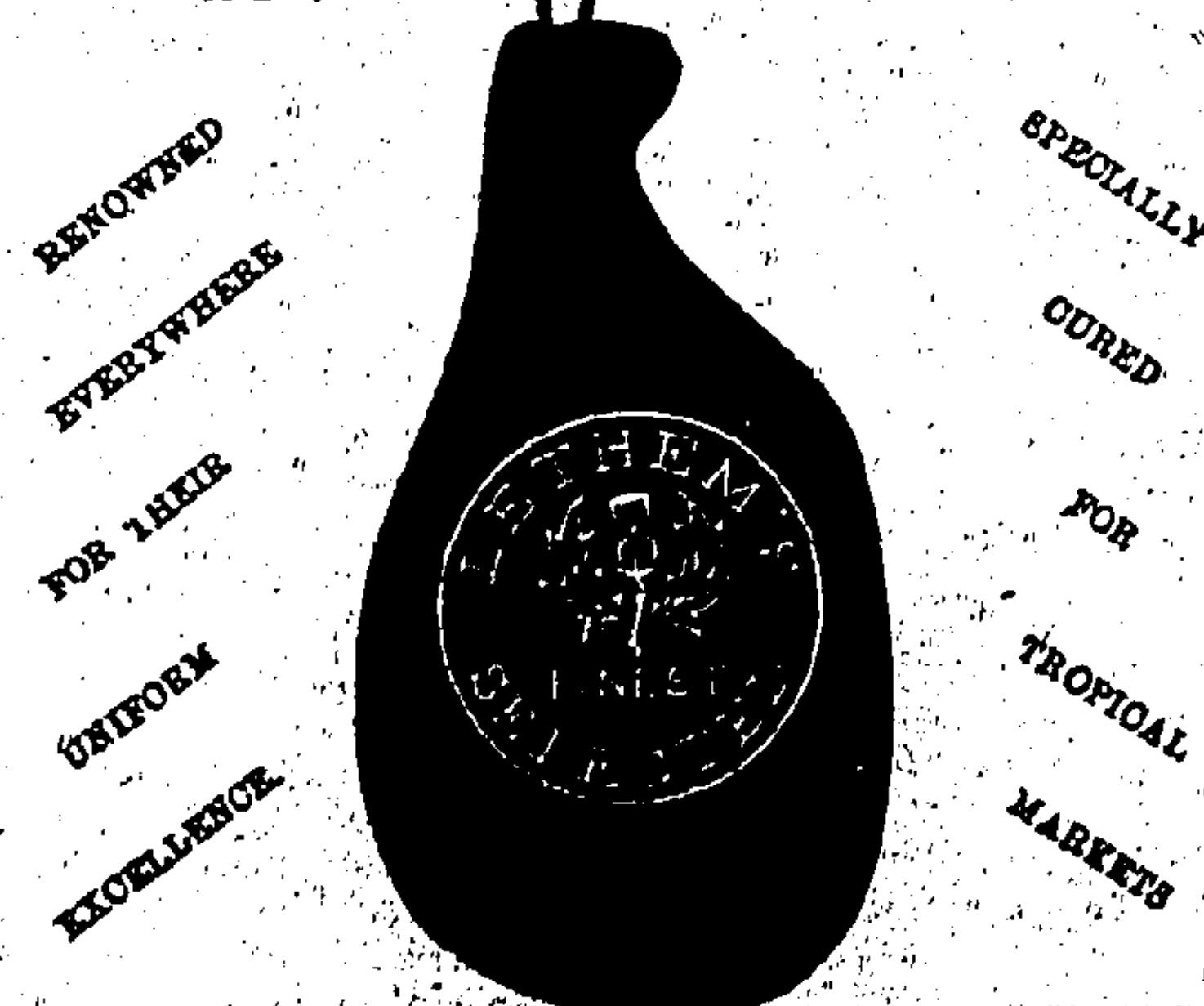
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GENERAL NEWS.

Gold Coast Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council of the
Gold Coast has been re-constituted,
with additional native and
European members. To inaugurate
the inauguration, the Council
decided to increase the war contribution
of £30,000 voted on
December 1, 1914, to £200,000,
payable in annual instalments of
£20,000. According to Whitaker,
Sir Hugh Clifford's province had
a revenue in 1915 of £1,301,388.
The £20,000 per annum thus represents
1 1/2 per cent. of the total revenue,
and on the population
given, 3 1/2 p. per head of population
per annum.Philippine Governor and
Presidential Election.The following statement was
made by the Governor General of
the Philippines on November 11,
on receipt of the telegram giving
definite assurance of the re-
election of the president: "The
President's re-election is now
assured. I regard this as a
vindication of our national honour
and an expression by the people
of the United States of satisfaction
with an administration which has
redeemed the promises upon
which it was elected. It means
for the Philippines an assurance
of the continuation of our present
policy."The Chinese Cabinet and Hsu
Shih-chang.Peking, Nov. 13.- Although
the President has refused to ac-
cept the resignation of Hsu Shih-
ying, who is at present in Tientsin,
according to the latest
reports, the latter declines to
resume office. Elab-
orate preparations are being
made for the reception of Hsu
Shih-chang, who is expected to
arrive from Honsan on the 15th
instant. Political circles are look-
ing to Hsu Shih-chang to solve
the present Cabinet crisis which
centres round Sun Hung-yi and
Hsu Shih-ying and the Chief
Secretary of the Cabinet. The
efforts of various influential per-
sonages have hitherto proved
without result.Singapore Aliens and
Registration.The text of a bill about to be
introduced is published in the
Singapore Gazette. The objects
and reasons stated:- This Bill
proceeds on the lines of the Aliens
Restriction (Consolidation) Order
1916 made under the Aliens Re-
striction Act 1914 in force in the
United Kingdom. The main
provisions of the Bill relate to the
registration of European aliens
and such other aliens as the
Governor may by notification in
the Gazette declare to be subject
to those provisions. Any person
arriving in the Colony or leaving
is required to answer truthfully
questions put to him and to dis-
close any documents. They may
be directed to proceed for further
enquiry. Aliens are required to
be registered wherever resident
in the Colony, and to conform to
the regulations regarding registra-
tion. Hotels do have to keep a
register. Powers of detention,
arrest, search, seizure and re-
moval are given.

His Real Name.

Mr. John Philip Sousa, the
march "King," repudiates in a
New York paper the various
stories which seem to have got
about as to the origin of his name.
He says: "The story of the sup-
posed origin of my name really is
a good one, and, like all ingenious
fables, permits of interminable
variations. The German version
is that my name is Sigismund
Ochs, a great musician, born on
the Rhine, emigrated to America,
trunk marked S. O., U.S.A.,
therefore the name. The English
version is that I am one 'Sam
Ogden, a great musician, York-
shireman, emigrated to America,
luggage marked 'S. O., U.S.A.,
hence the sobriquet.' As a matter
of fact, the composer adds, he
has 'a bunch of brothers and
sisters' ready to prove that his
name is really 'Sous', so that he
cannot get on with those legends."
- Exchange."THISTLE" BRAND
HAMS. BACON.

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Butter or Fat, and

a good soup.

A good meal is

the foundation of

a good life.

For a good solid meal is

the foundation of

a good life.



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AND

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union. Office address: 11, Lee House St.

KILLED IN ACTION.

CALWELL.—Lieut. T. L. Calwell, M. C., Royal Fusiliers, killed in action on October 7th. Late of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1916.

GERMANY'S "TERRIBLE CRISIS".

Week-end wires represent the doughty von Hindenburg as writing to the Imperial Chancellor to the effect that "Germany is facing a terrible crisis, and great changes are necessary to overcome it." We wonder how the General discovered this important fact. The German authorities have been so long occupied in humbugging the general public of their gladsome country that they have come, by force of habit, to throw dust in their own eyes as well. Consequently it is only when some incident of unusual moment takes place, like the Allied rush of last week or the taking of Monsaieir, that these arch-conspirators against the good government of the world are themselves able to grasp the fact that the end is at hand. General von Hindenburg's wail on this occasion refers especially to food matters—a difficulty of primary importance to Germany, but not the only one. Doubtless if this Boche ruffian's message were translated into plain English it would resolve itself into abuse of the civilian public for declining to go entirely without food in order that the ill-fed army of the Kaiser might wax fat and kick a little more.

But will it eventually be the food problem on which our enemies will go aground? The truth is that they are hemmed about with so many difficulties just now that it is impossible to say which is the most pressing and the most threatening. Thanks to the soft-heartedness or want of business capacity of our august politicians at Home, untold tons of foodstuffs have been allowed to enter Germany which should never have got there; and we may be tolerably sure that, to the very end, there will be plenty of kind neutrals ready to see that our blockade is not too successful. The hope, then, of actually starving the enemy into submission is infinitely less than that of contributing to his downfall by other means. The fine work that is being accomplished on all fronts by the Allies shows that they are very far from content to wait for the automatic breakdown of Germany, and that, on the contrary, they mean to win the war by active means, and even in spite of certain thick-headed or rascally British politicians who are anxious not to hurt the dear Germans too severely. Nevertheless there is always a possibility of Satan's casting out Satan; of evil's strangling itself; and there seems every likelihood that Germany and her allies will contribute as much to their own destruction as their enemies can hope to do. The German Government has been busy for over twenty-seven months in bluffing, bullying and blindfolding its subjects: a procedure always doomed, sooner or later, to fail, and, in failing, to stir up for its promoter a host of implacable enemies. The "crisis" of which General von Hindenburg speaks lies, then, quite as much in this direction as in any other. A populace that knows itself to have been gulled is a dangerous handful to deal with.

From this section of the "crisis" it is instructive to turn to another. Recent telegrams have given us the very broad hint that Bulgaria, from a man-power point of view, is dangerously near to the limit of her resources. If so, why is it so constantly apparent that of the prisoners taken in the Balkan area, such large numbers are German? And now Germany has intimated that she can supply Bulgaria with no more men! Bulgaria had but (at the outside) a war strength of half a million men at starting; and she has been fighting, or pretending to fight, for just thirteen months. In other words she can hardly fail to fall out of the running before very long. Austria has accomplished nothing throughout the war, and will certainly accomplish nothing now, save her own damnation; and, though she can doubtless continue for some long while to provide men, there are far from being able to stand against fresh troops, and can hardly be relied upon to do more than struggle through one more winter campaign. As for the Turks, they will remain loyal to Germany for just so long as they may suit them; which means for so long as Germany shows no more signs than at present of checking the Allied advance. One delusion has been shattered, and the hunter is being hunted.

Non-British Shippers.

Some dissatisfaction is, we understand, being felt among British mariners on the China Coast at the manner in which the law concerning the employment of non-British masters is being disregarded. We believe the present requirements are that only men of British parentage on both sides may command a vessel flying the red ensign; others not fulfilling this condition may be engaged as mates, but they may not be placed in charge. This new law has been recognized in Hongkong at any rate, since at least two instances can be quoted in which well-known shipping firms have relieved ship-owners of their commands, on the instructions of the local Government, because they did not happen to have been of full British parentage. But there are, we hear, other cases in which ships using this port, and flying the British flag, are commanded by non-British skippers. Even if these men were naturalized Britons, that would not affect the situation, inasmuch as the law prohibits the employment of such persons in the capacity mentioned. If there were a shortage of eligible Britons, there might be some excuse for the present laxity, but, in point of fact, there are many Britons on local ships sailing as mates with master's certificates who are too old for service at the front and who rightly feel that they should be given the full benefit of the newly-promulgated rules. Law is law, and, if enforced in one case, it should be applied in all.

Canton and Tramways.

To those who knew Canton in the days before the Band was completed, that fair city is about the last in the world they would be disposed to associate with a tramway system. Yet we understand, that the merchants have, in all seriousness, petitioned the Provincial Assembly in favour of "pulling down all the existing city walls and constructing a tramway inside and outside the city." To interfere unduly with the old walls would be a piece of Philistinism indeed hard to forgive, and we know of no reason why Canton cannot be provided with trams without such a measure. It is at least a sign of life that the merchants should wish to model their streets on the European plan and to provide the public with so useful a means of communication as the tram; and we wish them the best of luck in the matter. Presumably the experiment would first be tried on the new Band. This now stretches from the French bridge to Tai Sha Tan and, since the landward side of the road is being quickly converted into shops, hotels etc., there is an ever-growing need for quick transit along here.

Who Pays?

There is no doubt that the most attractive features of Hongkong to a Chinese stranger are its tramways, and if the good folk of Canton once found themselves in possession of something similar, it may be taken for granted that they would be keen to extend the system round and through the city, and thus to abolish at least some of their present impossible, and well-nigh impassable, thoroughfares. Externally the Band stretch could be lengthened at any time, for already there is a fine road running from Tai Sha Tan out to Xin Tong, etc. All told, there seems to be but one drawback to the scheme; the not unusual one of want of money.

We note from a translation of a native journal that it is proposed to raise funds from some group or groups of capitalists. Well and good; but who are these capitalists going to be? China's dealings with foreign financiers have not always been fraught with complete satisfaction to herself; and, for her own sake, we should be glad to learn that these business men of Canton had resolved that no capital was to be poured into the country, and that no purely Chinese should be allowed to enter into the venture. Of course there are some who are not so patriotic, and who are

DAY BY DAY.

WHO OWNS THE WAY WHICH LEADS TO THE MOUNTAINS? THAT TRAVELLERS BYWAYS—George Herbert.

The Mails.—Arrived per a.s. Amoyana to-day.
Christmas Mail (via Siberia)—Closes per a.s. Yokohama Maru at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.—The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 3.5/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.—To-morrow is the 37th anniversary of the birth of "George Eliot."

Allies Memorial Hospital.—The Hon. Treasurer of the Allies Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Nan Pak Hong, \$200; To Tai Church, \$40.

The Hill Obstruction at Kowloon.—The petition for the removal of the hill which obstructs communication between Nathan Road and Coronation Road, Kowloon, can now be signed by Hongkong as well as Kowloon residents, and copies, for the moment, can be found at Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, the Phoenix Club and the Institution of Engineers.

A Frenchman's Extradition.—A further demand for a week was granted by Mr. Hazland, at the Police Court this morning, in the case in which a Frenchman stands charged with false pretences at Singapore, to which place extradition is being sought. It was stated by Inspector Watt that the man would be leaving on December 1 by the a.s. Malta. His Worship remarked that that was the boat he was going home on.

A Dangerous Practice.—Inspector O'Sullivan summoned a Chinese woman, before Mr. F. A. Hazland at the Police Court this morning, with rendering the footpath dangerous to pedestrians, owing to her having washed clothes on it. The Inspector said this kind of thing was a nuisance. The footpath was all wet. His Worship remarked that he had never had a case like this before, but for the offence defendant would have to pay \$10.

Robbed While Asleep.—A Chinese living in Haiphong Road, Kowloon, has reported to the Police that he has had over \$800 stolen from him. The facts appear to be that yesterday morning, while he was asleep, a coolie who generally slept outside drew up the bottom part of the door and snatched away a box containing the money, which complainant was using for a pillow. He woke up when the box was taken away, but before he could do anything the man had disappeared.

Satisfied.—A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of twelve jadestone bangles. A Chinese detective stated that he found the man on a wharf, and in his pockets were the bangles. Defendant told him that he brought them down from Canton to sell. Defendant repeated this before His Worship sometime ago; and said he had been looking round for someone to buy them. Inspector Dayitt said there was a doubt about that being so; he felt satisfied. Defendant was discharged.

Ricksha Cools Let Off.—Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a ricksha coolie was charged with demanding more than his legal fare and also with assault. Inspector Dayitt told His Worship that complainant hired the ricksha at Spring Gardens and went to Tin Lok Lane, where he loaded five boxes of goods. Defendant objected to this, and complainant gave him a beating. Still the man objected, and brought out his wrist with his fingers, drawing blood. His Worship said he thought the ricksha coolie was entitled to his fare.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

No. 1 Hongkong V.A.D.
Orders issued to-day, are as follows:—

It is notified that when a specially meritorious case of first aid is brought to the notice of the Central Executive Committee (London), supported by reliable evidence, it shall be competent for the committee to authorize an endorsement to be made on the certificate of the person concerned. This rule is not retrospective.

Monthly Competition.—Members are reminded of the Monthly Competition to be held at 10.15 a.m. on Friday, the 24th inst., at the Military Hospital. A full attendance is requested, as members are required to initial the annual record of attendance and duties. The Commandant will present medals to the following:—Mrs. Danby, Miss G. Ellis, Miss L. Ellis, Mrs. Barker, Miss P. Lammer, Mrs. Ralphs, Mrs. Robertson, and Mrs. Shenton; and home nursing certificates to:—Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. A. E. Griffin.

Section Meetings.—(a) Members unable to attend section meetings should notify their Section Leaders.

(b) The Commandant will attend section meetings from time to time.

Uniform.—Aprons will in future be worn both indoors and out.

Joined.—The following have joined the Detachment:—Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Alabaster, Miss Lander.

Resigned.—(a) The resignation of Miss Nind, who is about to leave the Colony, has been accepted by the Commandant. (b) One member, having consistently ignored orders, has been requested by the Commandant to resign, and her resignation has been accepted.

(Sd.) M. RALPHS, Adjutant and Hon. Secretary.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve), state:—

No. 2 Company.—The following will parade at the Central Police Station on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 5.30 p.m.:—All Recruits and P. Co. 508 Nabi, 513 Remedios, 515 Rosario, 542 Santos, 570 Rocha, 624 Marques, 585 Ribeiro, and 768 Santos. Those without blue uniform will attend in mufti.

No. 1 and 2 Sections.—Recruits of these Sections will attend at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, Nov. 23. Section Commanders will wear their men accordingly.

Buglers and Drummers.—These will attend under their instructors at the Chinese Recreation Club Ground at 7 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in each week. Sergeant 67 Wong Shan Nin is placed in charge as from this date.

Headquarters' Club.—The members of the General Committee and all Officers are requested to meet at the Club at 5.45 p.m. on Thursday, Nov. 23.

Parade Central Station.—Wednesday, November 22.—No. 3 Company under Company Commander. No. 4 Company (except Recruits) under the Sergeant Major. Recruits of No. 2 Platoon under Company Sergeant Major.

Thursday, November 23.—Recruits of No. 4 Company under Company Sergeant Major.

Friday, November 24.—Nos. 1, 3 and 4 Sections of No. 1 Company under Section Commanders.

"Heather Day", November 30.—Permission has been given to members of the Police Reserve Force to wear the emblems which will on that day be sold.

Joined.—No. 2 Company, Section 7.—P.O. 758/H. A. Aquino.

Military Lecture.

Order No. 93, issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.F., states:—All Officers, who are invited to attend the lecture, are requested to

LITERARY NEWS.

Messrs. Allen and Unwin's Publications.

Messrs. George Allen and Unwin announce a new volume of verses by Mr. R. W. Campbell, author of "Private Spad Tamoon" and "The Kangaroo Marines," entitled "The Making of Mickey McGhee." These verses reveal the discovery of still another Kipling, and the author rightly deserves the title of "The Scottish Kipling." His touch is grave and gay, and when it is gay it is inimitable. He shows in a masterful way, the heroism of the ranks, and the wonderful humour and spirit of the Army. There is also that intimate flash which only genius shows, and here and there can be discovered the thrum of pride and passion which make up our every-day life. The book is beautifully illustrated by H.K. Elcock, and will have a most effective cover. Those who desire a memento of this war and the lays of war should not fail to order their copies. An author who has secured the whole British Army for a reading public, as well as a large number of our civilian world, may be guaranteed to keep up his reputation in this book of verses.

A new novel by Constance Smedley entitled "Bedwin" is announced by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. Miss Smedley's latest work displays her usual skill in presentation of character, and her characters do not stand still, but grow as we watch them. The book is planned on a large scale, covers a wide range of racial life, and deals with explorers, business gamblers, and men and women of large ambitions.

Considerable interest is likely to be raised by a pamphlet entitled "Fecundity versus Civilization" which is announced for early publication by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. It is described as a contribution to the study of over-population as to the cause of war and the chief obstacle to the Emancipation of Women, with special reference to Germany. Mr. Arnold Bennett has contributed an introduction.

"A Call to Baptismal Reform" is the title of a new Bible and Prayer-Book Study by "Archippus" announced for early publication by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. The author holds that both Sacraments should receive equal honour and attention. The Scriptural doctrines of Baptism is examined, and it is suggested that our Lord's Baptism by St. John is the archetype, or set of institution of our Baptism. A survey of the various Baptismal Services, especially of that of the Church of England, is followed by an appeal to carry out the order prescribed, the appeal being backed up by a short account of what has actually been done, with the help of his parishioners, by the author himself.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:—

Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	103	102	112	115	107	121	129	168	108	107	115	116	106	91	100	104	89	112	115	97

Total to 20th inst. 2,165.

Daily average 108.25.

NAVY LEAGUE MANIFESTO.

The Present Naval Situation and Future Policy.

It has been the practice of the Navy League on the occasion of each Trafalgar Day during the past twenty-two years to issue a statement setting forth its views upon the naval situation.

The proper function of the League in peace time has been to call attention in clear and forceful terms to what it conceived to be the defects in our naval policy, and to emphasize any weaknesses which presented themselves in our scheme of naval preparedness.

Since the beginning of the War the League has, however, devoted itself wholeheartedly to the support of the Government and has given expression to neither criticism nor comment which might in any way embarrass naval administration. This policy will be adhered to now and until the close of the conflict.

The Navy League desires on behalf of all its members, on this third Trafalgar Day of the War, to express its unqualified gratitude to the officers and men of the Grand Fleet and to all ranks and ratings of the British Navy operating everywhere for the incalculable services which they have rendered to King and Country and to the cause of humanity since the beginning of the struggle.

The League would again emphasize the far-reaching importance of the victory of Jutland and declares its conviction that the triumph achieved on the 31st May last has exercised the most far-reaching influence upon the course of the War.

The League feels that it reflects the universal sentiment of the people of the United Kingdom in giving expression to its profound appreciation of the loyalty and devotion of the Overseas Dominions to the maintenance of British Sea Power during the past twenty-seven months.

In the considered view of the League there has been no time in our history when the Command of the Sea by the British Fleet has been so complete and effective as it is to-day; and as no previous moment has the margin of superiority of our Sea Power over that of our enemies stood at a higher level.

The Navy League has decided that its propagandist effort during the continuance of the War will be devoted to the following objects:—1. The Education of the public opinion of the Empire so that the Command of the Sea by the British Fleet may be regarded as the first consideration of National and Imperial Policy.

2. The prevention of a premature peace which would be disastrous in its consequences to the future peace of the world. In the view of the League, the War must go on until the naval power and military power of Germany are utterly destroyed.

3. The tightening of the Blockade of the enemy through the full and unrestricted pressure of our Sea Power.

4. The demand that the enemy shall render compensation for all merchant shipping destroyed by submarines and mines in violation of the Law of Nations, by the delivery of German merchant vessels to British ship-owners on the basis of ton for ton of equivalent values.

5. The promotion of the teaching of the use of Sea Power and the outlines of Naval History in all the schools of the British Empire.

6. The establishment of a scheme of national sea-training for boys which will secure in the earliest moment after the war the entire elimination of alien influence from the British Maritime Service.

7. The organization of public opinion in support of the creation of an Imperial Air Fleet, under a responsible Ministry, to be maintained and controlled by the British Empire.

FOOTBALL GOSSIP.

Comments on Saturday's Games.

Many apparently new faces were seen in the military teams engaged in senior and junior matches at the Happy Valley on Saturday last, yet there was something strangely familiar about the players which gave one much food for thought. Discreet inquiries amongst spectators revealed the fact that no new men had arrived in the Colony and that no abnormal changes in teams had taken place. Further investigations in no way helped to solve what was now regarded as a mystery and inquiries were abandoned the better to follow the games when the solution was obtained by the following conversation being overheard:—1st. Citizen: "So I see the soldiers have shaved their upper lips?" 2nd. Citizen: "Yes—a new order, I understand." 1st. Citizen: "And to effect this reform it has taken years and an army of millions." 2nd. Citizen: "And Charlie Chaplin."

In Division II chief interest centred round what appeared to be regarded as the match of the season, Islamics v. South China Athletic, and the spectators were treated to an exhibition of football rarely seen in the junior division. The records of the two teams for the present season were:—

	Goals
Islamics	3 3 0 0 132 6
Athletic	2 1 1 0 32 3

So that on past performances the odds were on the Islamics, but those who saw the Athletic on the previous Saturday knew that they could be depended upon to put up a good fight. Immediately the game started it was evident that the contest was to be an exciting one: the play was fast, and both defences were soon tested, but the backs were sound and their rare kicking was one of the features of the game. In the first half, the Athletic did most of the attacking and shortly before the whistle blew for half-time a sparkling run on the left wing, followed by a delightful centre, found the ball snapped up and netted, the Islamics' goalie being helpless. Then followed a scene of wild enthusiasm amongst the Athletic's supporters, which, when it subsided, found most of them breathless and hairless, for hats were thrown high in the air with an utter disregard for their ultimate recovery. Play was resumed after the referee had informed the spectators that only players were allowed inside the line, and half-time found the Athletic leading 1-0. On the re-start, the Islamics got down to business, but their efforts were of no avail. As time went on, the pace began to tell, noticeably so in the case of the Athletic, and fears appeared to be entertained that they would not hold out. However, they managed to do so, and time found them victors without any addition to the score.

A Coy. K.S.L.L. continued their victorious march, this time at the expense of 88th Coy. R.G.A., whom they defeated 3-0. The game did not arouse much interest, despite the fact that it was a comparatively important fixture, 88th Coy. being the present holders of the championship and A Coy. having gained the maximum number of points at the expense of the R.E. and D Coy. K.S.L.L. Throughout the game 88th Coy. never looked like winners, A Coy. being much faster and smarter on the ball. The champions started the season with a win, against 87th Coy; they next shared the points with 83rd Coy; and now they have had to acknowledge defeat. The trophy will certainly find a new resting place at the end of the season unless a marked improvement is made.

The Police Reserve suffered yet another defeat, and this by a team who had yet to gain a victory, namely Kowloon. The game was a walk-over for Kowloon, as the result, 5-0, shows, but the Reserve played with spirit and

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending November 18, 1916:—

	Receipts Aggregate for week. Receipts for 48 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$12,383 \$662,574
Last Year: ...	10,895 506,332
Increase: ...	1,488 156,242

Helena May Institute. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak has kindly consented to show a selection of coloured lantern slides illustrating the scenery of Japan, at the Institute on Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 9 p.m. Members and their friends (ladies and gentlemen) are cordially invited to attend.

The Colony's Health. During last week eleven cases of small-pox (all Chinese, one imported) were notified in the Colony; as well as four of diphtheria (one British and the rest Chinese, one imported); and two of enteric (one Japanese and one Chinese). Six of the small-pox cases, two of diphtheria and one of enteric ended fatally.

although defeated they were not disgraced and have the satisfaction of knowing that whilst Kowloon were piling up goals at the Valley they were keeping up the best traditions of the force by "doing their duty."

Those old rivals, the R.G.A. and R.E., met for the first time this season, and the gunners were very optimistic about their prospects of success, for whilst the sappers' abilities were well known the gunners had one or two dark horses who were expected to play a prominent part in the game. These teams meet regularly every year, and for the past four or five seasons the gunners have been unable to overcome their doughty opponents. The game started briskly and the sappers were soon making headway, but Osple and Dickinson were equal to the occasion. During the whole of the first half the gunners' forward line could not get going beyond an occasional run on either wing, not one of which was dangerous, whilst the sappers maintained a pressure which, against a less strong defence, must have been rewarded by goals. Half-time arrived with both defences still intact. For some time after the resumption the sappers still kept up the attack, during which the gunners were penalised for handling in the dreaded area. To Horner was allotted the task of taking the kick, and he failed to score. This considerably heartened the gunners, who from that time became the aggressors, and, but for the sterling play of Coxon, Bjornfield and Wilkinson, they must have scored. Time came with still no goals, and once again these two teams shared the points. Mention should be made of Wilkinson who, until this season, was unknown as a goalkeeper. Rogers has on many occasions saved the sappers from defeat, but his successor is quite as good and should be considered seriously for a place in any teams selected for exhibition matches.

The Navy were opposed to the K.S.L.L. and great hopes were entertained by the latter of inflicting a crushing defeat on the sailors. A rude shock was, however, awaiting the proud Salopians, for in the opening stages the sailors quite dominated the game and were unfortunately not so coarsely. The Shropshires, after a time, pulled themselves together and some pretty play was seen, but the goals so confidently expected were not forthcoming. The first half was nearing its close when a penalty was awarded against the Navy, from which British scored. Half-time, 1-0. In the second half, play was very even, frequent raids on both goals being made, during one of which the Shropshires again scored, and at full-time the score stood 2-0 in favour of the K.S.L.L.; but there was very little difference in the way

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Shanghai Prevention Society's Report.

On Monday, October 2, before Mr. Garstin, British Assessor, and Magistrate Wong, a mafao named Wong Ng-sung, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a pony, by working it attached to a public licensed carriage on the Szechuen Road, at 11.45 a.m., on September 30, whilst in a very starved condition, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$10 to go to S.S.P.O.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate. Pony to be sent to S.S.P.O.A. stable at owner's expense.

On same date, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Wong, a coolie named Tsang Yung-pian, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of chickens by overcrowding them in baskets, at 11.45 p.m., October 1, on Broadway, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering. Fined \$2.

On Thursday, October 5, before Mr. Sokobin, American Assessor, a coolie named Wang Ah-nien, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of turkeys by overcrowding them in baskets, at 1.10 a.m., October 5, on Woosung Road, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering. Fined 50 cents.

On Friday, October 6, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Wong, Lee Kuei-sien, stable keeper, was charged with unlawfully and cruelly ill-treating a chestnut gelding, by causing it to be worked attached to a carriage on the Hankow Road, at 7.40 p.m., on September 28, whilst suffering from sore withers and in a starved condition thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering. Fined \$20 to go to S.S.P.O.A. Costs of veterinary certificate to be paid out of the fine.

On the same date, before Mr. Garstin, British Assessor, and Magistrate Wong, a coolie named Mao Ching-seng, 25 Choufong Terrace, was charged with unlawfully and cruelly ill-treating a dog, by unmercifully kicking it on the body, on Sinkiang Road, September 16, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering. Case dismissed.

On Wednesday, October 11, a mafao was seen working a grey pony attached to a carriage on the Nanking Road whilst in poor condition and suffering from a saddle sore. The animal was examined by Dr. Pratt, who certified it as not a bad case, and recommended it to be given a rest for one week. The owner agreed to this and paid veterinary expenses; no further action taken.

On same date, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, a coolie named See Ah-ong, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of chickens by overcrowding them in baskets, at 5.30 p.m., October 10, on Shantung Road, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering. Fined \$3.

On same date, a coolie named Zung Pau-sung, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of chickens by overcrowding them in baskets, at 5.45 p.m., October 8, on Peking Road, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering. Fined \$3.

On Thursday, October 12, before Mr. Sokobin, American Assessor, Wong Ching-liang, dealer, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of chickens by overcrowding them in baskets on October 12, at 6.20 a.m., on North Szechuen Road, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering. Bail of \$5 forfeited.

On Saturday, October 14, before Mr. Schirmer, German Assessor, a mafao named Wong Foh-kang was charged with cruelly ill-treating a grey pony by working it attached to a carriage on the Szechuen Road whilst lame in both forelegs, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering. At 11 p.m., October 13, Certified by Dr. Pratt, M.R.O.V.S. Fined \$5 and ordered to pay for veterinary certificate; pony to be destroyed and sent to S.S.P.O.A. On same date, a mafao named

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST ARRIVED

NEW SHIPMENT OF

SELECTED

FINNAN HADDOCKS,
FILLET HADDOCKS,
KIPPERS.

them in baskets on October 13, 7.45 a.m., on Szechuen Road, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering. Fined \$5 to go to S.S.P.O.A.

On Monday, October 16, before Mr. Garstin, British Assessor, Wong Zung-tsang, shopkeeper, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a chicken by plucking it whilst alive, on October 16, 6.10 a.m., in the Nanking Road Market, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering. Bail \$5 forfeited to S.S.P.O.A.

On Wednesday, October 18, before Mr. Garstin, British Assessor, Lee Tsung-yen, hawk, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of chickens by overcrowding them in baskets, on October 17, 8.45 p.m., on Szechuen Road, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering. Fined \$3 to go to S.S.P.O.A.

On Friday, October 20, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, a coolie named Sang Ah-noon was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of ducks by overcrowding them in baskets, on October 19, 5.45 p.m., on The Bund thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering. Fined \$2.

On Wednesday, October 25, before Mr. Garstin, British Assessor, a shopkeeper named Ng Ah-yeung was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of chickens by overcrowding them in baskets, October 24, 3.15 p.m., on Kiangsu Road, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering. Bail \$5 forfeited to go to S.S.P.O.A.

On Thursday, October 26, before Mr. Pekins and Magistrate Wong, a hawk named Vong Vong-woo was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of ducks by overcrowding them in baskets, October 23, 2.30 p.m., on Chapoo Road Bridge, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering. Fined \$4 to go to S. S. P. O. A.

On Saturday, October 28, before Mr. Schirmer, German Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, a farmer named Zung Ching-see was charged with cruelly ill-treating a buffalo by walking it whilst lame in the off hind leg, at 10 a.m., October 26, on North Szechuen Road, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering. Cautioned and animal ordered to be destroyed.

On same date, a coolie named Zau Chen-zen was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of ducks by overcrowding them in baskets, at 10.30 p.m., October 27, on Szechuen Road, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering. Fined \$5; to go to S.S.P.O.A.

On Tuesday, October 21, before Mr. Pekins and Magistrate Wong, a coolie named Yen Tse-sen was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of chickens by overcrowding them in baskets on October 30, 7 a.m., on Bubbling Well Road, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering. Bail \$5 forfeited.

The University Anthem.

At the ceremony for the conferring of degrees to be held at the University of Hong Kong on December 14, the University Anthem, which was written by Mr. Deane Walker (words by Mr. Cecil Chesterton) will be performed by a full choir of students.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November, 1916,** commencing at 3 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
A Quantity of Plants in pots, Ferns and Flower Stands.
On view Now.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of the Nord Deutscher Lloyd to sell by Public Auction on **SATURDAY, the 25th November, 1916,** commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
A Large Quantity of Linen
Comprising:—
Table Cloths, Napkins, Bed-sheets, Pillow Slips, Counterpanes, Towels, Dusters, etc., etc.
On view from Friday, the 24th inst.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1916.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI.

THE Steamship "GREGORY SPOR," having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at consignee's risk and expense into the hands of the carrier and/or other persons.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, Limited.

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FINE PURE WOOL
PREVENTS CHILL
IN ALL WEATHERS
ALL SEASONS
ALL TIMES
UNDERWEAR, DRESSING GOWNS, SOCKS, GLOVES,
WAISTCOATS, SWEATERS, MUFFLERS, ETC.
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MACKINTOSH
Men's Wear Specialists,
688 VUEX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 22.

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TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S HIGH CLASS
EVENING DRESS WEAR.
STYLE AND FIT GUARANTEED.
NEWEST MATERIALS. EXCLUSIVE QUALITIES.
SOFT AND STIFF FRONTED.
DRESS SHIRTS.
SEE WINDOW.

JUST RECEIVED:
A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF
BRITISH MADE PIANOS.
SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR THIS CLIMATE.
INSPECTION INVITED.
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IN FULL SWING

THE ONE AND ONLY MEDICINAL WATER FOR ATHLETES
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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley	about 26th Nov.	Direct Service.
LONDON & B'bay via S'pore, P'ang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles	MALTA Capt. C. H. Cochran	noon 1st Dec.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MALWA
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	NOVARA Capt. H. B. Hetherington, R.N.R.	about 5th Dec.	Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, P'ang, C'bo, Port Said and Marseilles	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley	noon 15th Dec.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 18th Nov., 1916.

E. V. D. Parr,
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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days.
Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22 days.

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,650 tons Gross Register. Quadruple Screw. Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

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EMPERESS OF ASIA . 30 Nov. EMPRESS OF ASIA . 15 Feb.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA . 28 Dec. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA . 15 Mar.
Empress of Japan . 10 Jan. Empress of Japan . 28 Mar.
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Callings at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.
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Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Shirala" tons 5,306, Capt. A. J. Terry, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 23rd inst.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Gregory Apar" tons 4,604, Capt. H. G. Ellis will be despatched for S'pore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 22nd inst.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, Nov. 17, 1916

Agents.

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Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope. Subject to change without notice. For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong

Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Teneriffe	Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon T. 21,000	[SATUR., 9th Dec. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama	Kamo Maru Capt. R. Shimizu T. 16,000	[TUES., 28th Nov., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	[WED., 22nd Nov. at noon.
CEYLON Maru via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Tamba Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 12,500	[SATUR., 16th Dec., at noon.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	[TUES., 12th Dec., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	[JAN., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon Maru Capt. B. Teuda T. 10,000	[TUESDAY, 12th Nov.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	[SATURDAY, 25th Nov.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Penang Maru Capt. Kushioki T. 10,000	[THURSDAY, 23rd Nov.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa Maru Capt. O. Sakamoto T. 10,000	[WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	[MON., 11th Dec., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima Maru Capt. S. Nishimura T. 16,000	[MON., 27th Nov., at 10 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
T. 15,000 { WED., 6th Dec.
Capt. Murazumi { December.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	25th Nov. at noon.
Siberia Maru	15,000 - 18 knots	13th Dec.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	17th Jan. 1917.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	20th Nov.
1st class to London G3438 (£71.10.0), return G3437.50.		
to San Francisco G3250, return G3437.50.		
For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.		
Special Rates given to SEALS, MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.		
ROUND THE WORLD TICKETS issued in Connection with all the Principal		
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Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.		

Y. JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA, OZU, PANAMA, CALIF., ILOILO, VALPARAISO, TENCOR, BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong
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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

S.S. Tjikembang 12th Dec. S.S. Tjikondari 11th Feb.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

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JANUARY 27, APRIL 11, JUNE 23, 1917.

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MAIL STEAM

PACKET CO.

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Subject to change without Notice.

For Steamer Date of Departure

GENOA Merionethshire End of November.

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ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.
The S.S. "JACOB."
This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
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Next departure from Hongkong, November 27, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
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Hongkong to San Francisco,
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S.S. "VENEZUELA" December 9.
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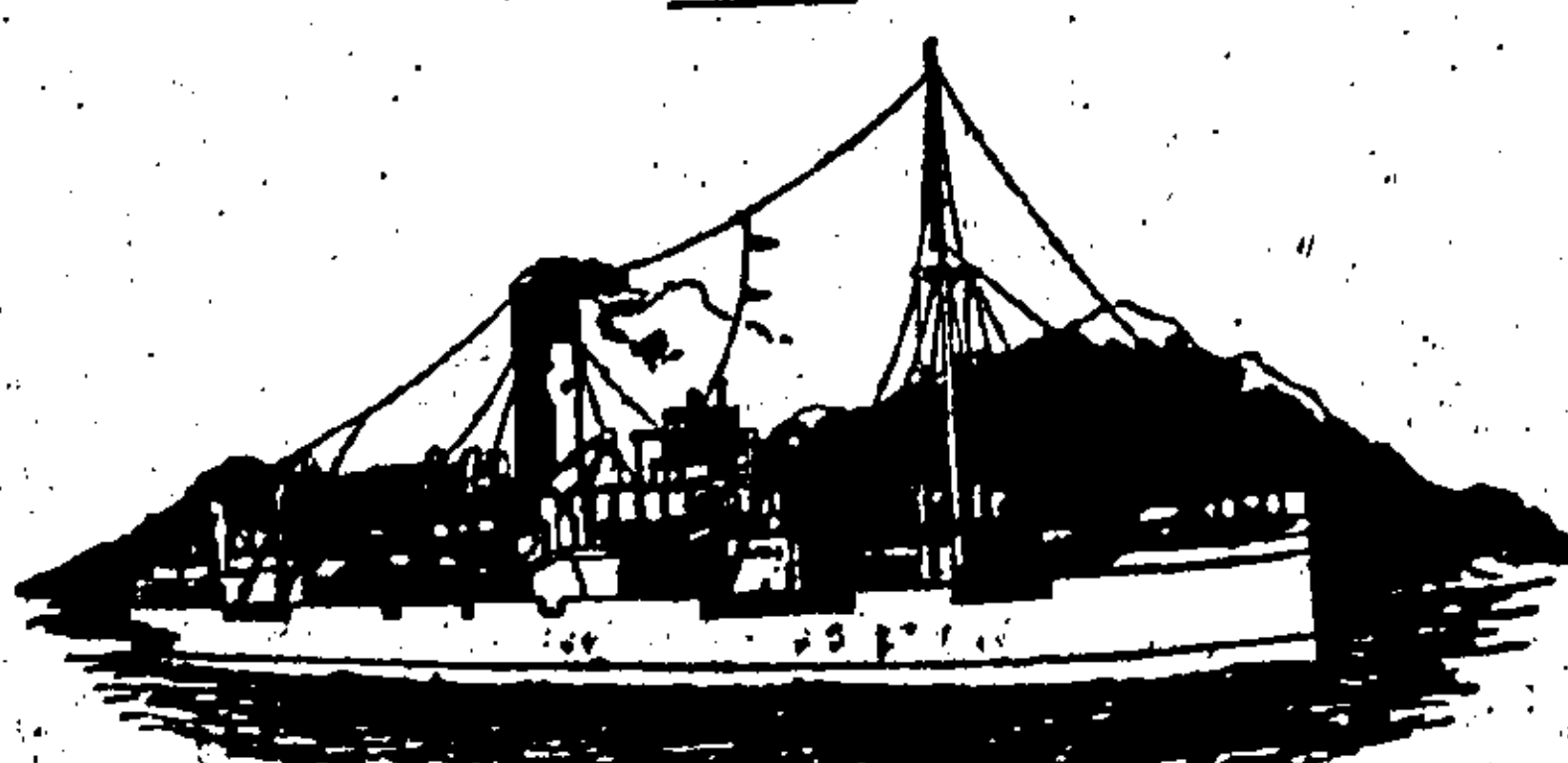
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Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES
Ranging up to 100 Tons.



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OXY-ACETYLENE
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Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, etc.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN AGENTS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, Tel. No. 212.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Despatched.
London via Cape Town	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	28. Nov.
Genoa	Merahire	J. M. Co.	end Nov.
London via Ports	Malta	P. & O.	1. Dec.
London via Cape Town	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	9. Dec.
London via Ports	Ocylops	B. & S.	12. Dec.
London via Ports	Nankin	P. & O.	15. Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Ningchow	B. & S.	22. Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Peleus	B. & S.	27. Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Euryptus	B. & S.	31. Dec.
Genoa and London	Glaniffer	S. T. & Co.	end Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria B.C. via Japan	Ythama M.	N. Y. K.	22. Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	29. Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	30. Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Teushima M.	N. Y. K.	6. Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	9. Dec.
Boston and New York	Eurymedon	B. & S.	9. Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjkeimban	J. O. J. L.	12. Dec.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	16. Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	13. Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Teyo M.	T. K. K.	19. Dec.
Seattle via Japan	Protestant	B. & S.	23. Dec.
South American Ports	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	27. Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	27. Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12. Dec.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	26. Dec.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12. Jan.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	27. Jan.

SINGAPORE, INDIA COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Saigon	Kalgan	B. & S.	21. Nov.
Shanghai via Swatow	Kwongang	J. M. Co.	21. Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Puang M.	N. Y. K.	21. Nov.
Shanghai	Chekiang	B. & S.	21. Nov.
Shanghai	Chinhua	B. & S.	22. Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	22. Nov.
Sandakan	G. Apar	D. S. & Co.	22. Nov.
Calcutta via Ports	Pohow	B. & S.	22. Nov.
Amoy and Shanghai	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	22. Nov.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Shirala	D. S. & Co.	23. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Sinkiang	B. & S.	23. Nov.
Shanghai	Cheo'shing	J. M. Co.	24. Nov.
Tientsin	Haihong	D. L. & Co.	24. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	24. Nov.
Bombay via Ports	Choyung	J. M. Co.	24. Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Phenius	B. & S.	24. Dec.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	25. Nov.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	25. Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Nankin	P. & O.	25. Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Peleus	B. & S.	26. Nov.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	26. Nov.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	27. Nov.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	27. Nov.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'tow	J. Jacob	J. O. J. L.	27. Nov.
Swatow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	28. Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	8. Nov.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Laisang	J. M. Co.	28. Nov.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Teunkai	B. & S.	28. Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Eurybates	B. & S.	30. Dec.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Namsang	J. M. Co.	1. Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	1. Dec.
Manila	Loogang	J. M. Co.	2. Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Teuner	B. & S.	3. Dec.
Shanghai	Tjmanock	J. O. J. L.	5. Dec.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Tjlatap	J. O. J. L.	8. Dec.
Kobe	Tjlatap	J. O. J. L.	9. Dec.
Java	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	11. Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Protestant	B. & S.	11. Dec.
Manila	Tydeus	B. & S.	21. Dec.
Shanghai and Japan			

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.
JAYA-PAOIFIO L.I.N.

The Steamship

"ARAKAN."

having arrived from SAN FRAN-
CISCO. Consignees of Cargo are
hereby notified that all Goods are
being landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra har-
dous Godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf & God-
down Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the Go-
downs, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after noon, the 24th
November, 1916, will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 27th
November, 1916, or they will
not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damag-
ed Goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on the 24th November,
at 10 a.m. by the Company's
surveyors Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be com-
pounded by

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

HONGKONG, 17th November, 1916.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"NINGGOWH."

are hereby notified that the Cargo
will be discharged into Half's
Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be
at Consignee's risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from
Godown on and after 26th
November.

Optional cargo will be landed,
unless notice has been given prior
to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
EXAMINED on any TUES-
DAY and FRIDAY between
the hours of 10.45 A.M. AND
NOON.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
25th November, will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 9th
December, or they will not be
recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, 18th November, 1916.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. O. S. S. "EMPEROR OF ASIA"
is due to arrive at Hongkong on Nov. 24,
at a.m.

The C. P. O. S. S. "EMPEROR OF ASIA"
JAPAN arrived Nagasaki on Nov. 20, at 3
a.m. Left Nagasaki on Nov. 20, at 3
p.m., en route to Vancouver.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. S. S. "EASTERN" left Sydney
on the 15th Nov. for this port via Queens-
land Ports and Manila, and may be ex-
pected to arrive here on or about 6th
December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Waler, Br. s.s. 4399, Rother, 4th Sept.—
Yungro Bay, 30th Aug. Gen.—B. L.
Hongwan I. Br. s.s. 2060, Adcom, 6th
Nov. Amoy, 4th Nov. Gen.—China
Lotus, Br. s.s. 1848, Fuzhi, 10th
Nov. Moji, 4th Nov. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Manila, 1st Nov. Ballast—China
Honsing, Br. s.s. 2254, Mason, 7th Nov.
Singapore, 2nd Nov. Gen.—Order
Chefoo, Br. s.s. 550, Thomson, 10th Nov.
—Brigton, 2nd Oct. Bisc.—Chalmers
Hsishin M. Jap. s.s. 1848, Fuzhi, 10th
Nov. Moji, 4th Nov. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Hinsang, Br. s.s. 1835, Kennedy, 11th
Nov.—Sandakan, 4th Nov. Gen.—
J. M. & Co.
Hopsang, Br. s.s. 1359, Robertson, 15th
Nov.—Hong-y, 9th Nov. Coal—J. M.
& Co.
Kaiping, Br. s.s. 1460, Macfarlane, 15th
Nov.—Chingwan, 6th Nov. Coal
D. & Co.
Simmon, Br. s.s. 900, Bridge, 15th Nov.—
Manila, 14th Nov. Ballast—Order
Yel M. Jap. s.s. 1593, Moray, 15th Nov.
Chingwan, 6th Nov. Coal
—Order
Yokohama M. Jap. s.s. 4051, Terada,
15th Nov.—Shanghai, 15th Nov. Gen.—
N. Y. K.
Arakan, Br. s.s. 3502, Pank, 17th Nov.—
San Francisco, Gen.—J. C. J.
Kamagath M. Jap. s.s. 2254, 18th Nov.
—Order
Bessie Dollar, Br. s.s. 2788, Abernethy,
18th Nov.—Manila, 14th Nov. Gen.—
The Robert Dollar Co.
Chetang, Br. s.s. 1313, Leitch, 18th Nov.—
Shanghai, 15th Nov. Gen.—B. & S.
Chihua, Br. s.s. 1268, Sifford, 18th Nov.—
Manila, 15th Nov. G a a—B. & S.
Hainan, Br. s.s. 2161, Halkett, 18th
Nov.—Swatow, 17th Nov. Gen.—
C. M. S. N. Co.
Kwangshih, Br. s.s. 1536, Stewart, 18th
Nov.—Shanghai, 15th Nov. Gen.—
C. M. S. N. Co.
Soan M. Jap. s.s. 1006, Kunitama, 18th
Nov.—Swatow, 17th Nov. Gen.—
C. O. K.
Terahin M. Jap. s.s. 2394, Onki, 18th
Nov.—Singapore, 7th Nov. Gen.—
N. Y. K.
Choyung, Br. s.s. 1414, Woodget, 19th
Nov.—Swatow, 15th Nov. Gen.—
Order
Derwent, Br. s.s. 1541, Jenkins, 19th Nov.—
Singapore, 18th Nov. Gen.—B. & S.
Haitong, Br. s.s. 739, Marguerite, 19th
Nov.—Haiphong, 17th Nov. Gen.—
A. R. Martz.
Haitong, Br. s.s. 1269, Pammore, 19th
Nov.—Swatow, 15th Nov. Gen.—
D. L. & Co.
Kani M. Jap. s.s. 1597, Mura, 19th Nov.—
Dairen, 13th Nov. Beans—Suzuki
& Co.
Jinsen M. Jap. s.s. 2750, Takahashi,
19th Nov.—Moji, 14th Nov. Gen.—
N. Y. K.
Ningowh, Br. s.s. 5336, Allen, 19th Nov.—
Singapore, 18th Nov. Gen.—B. & S.
Sinkiang, Br. s.s. 1816, Bassen, 19th Nov.—
Amoy, 18th Nov. Gen.—B. & S.
Yetofo M. Jap. s.s. 2298, Hira, 19th
Nov.—Bomby, 6th Nov. Cotton—
N. Y. K.
Atitanga, Br. s.s. 6473, Leveque, 20th
Nov.—Shanghai, 17th Nov. Gen.—
M. M.
Ochoyung, Br. s.s. 1258, Hetherington,
20th Nov.—Weihaiwei, 15th Nov.
Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Gregory Apcar, Br. s.s. 2961, ELLA, 20th
Nov.—Kobe, 15th Nov. Gen.—D. S.
& Co.
Yakko M. Jap. s.s. 2553, Nozaki, 20th
Nov.—Milke, 15th Nov. Coal—M. B. K.

TIDE TABLE.

KISMET. KISMET HIGH TIDE
DECEMBER, 1916.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date Due.	From.
P. & O.	Nankin		Nov. 21	London
D. S. Co.	Shirala		Nov. 21	Calcutta
N. Y. K.	Benten Maru	8,000	Nov. 23	Calcutta
B. & S.	Euryptus	5,691	Nov. 23	Singapore
N. Y. K.	Ocylops	10,000	Nov. 23	Japan
B. & S.	Peleus	7,441	Nov. 25	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Mishima Maru	16,000	Nov. 25	London
J. O. J. L.	Tjmanock		Nov. 28	Java
J. O. J. L.	Tjlatap		Nov. 29	Kobe
N. Y. K.	Yetofo Maru	8,000	Nov. 30	Kobe
P. & O.	Malta	5,559	Dec. 2	Liverpool
B. & S.	Eurybates		Dec. 2	Bombay
P. & O.	Novara	9,045	Dec. 2	Liverpool
B. & S.	Teuner		Dec. 2	San Francisco
P. M. S. S.	Venezuela		Dec. 6	Australia
G. L. & Co.	Eastern		Dec. 6	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Kamo Maru	16,000	Dec. 6	Shanghai
J. O. J. L.	Tjlatap		Dec. 8	Seattle
B. & S.	Protestant	9,547	Dec. 8	America
N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	12,500	Dec. 8	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	13,500	Dec. 11	Kobe
P. & O.	Nankin		Dec. 14	London
P. & O.	Small		Dec. 17	Manila
B. & S.	Protestant	9,54	Dec. 20	Liverpool
B. & S.	Tydeus	7,441	Dec. 20	Liverpool
B. & S.	Phenius	6,599	Dec. 23	Kobe
P. & O.	Novara		Dec. 23	Liverpool
B. & S.	Teunkai	4,999	Dec. 29	Seattle
B. & S.	Exton	10,320	Jan. 7	Australia
G. L. & Co.	St. Albans		Jan. 27	Australia

NOTICE.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the commercial world.
**BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.**

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

TO-SAIL

GLEN LINE
(MCGREGOR, LOW & CO.) LTD.
For Genoa & London.

The Steamship
"CLENIFFER."
13,175 Tons D. W.

will be despatched for the above
ports about second half of Decem-
ber, 1916.

For freight, passage and further
information, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

S.S. "EURYMEDON" is berthed
to load for BOSTON and
NEW YORK

sailing about 9th December.
For Rates of Freight apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, Ocean Steam Ship
Co., Ltd.

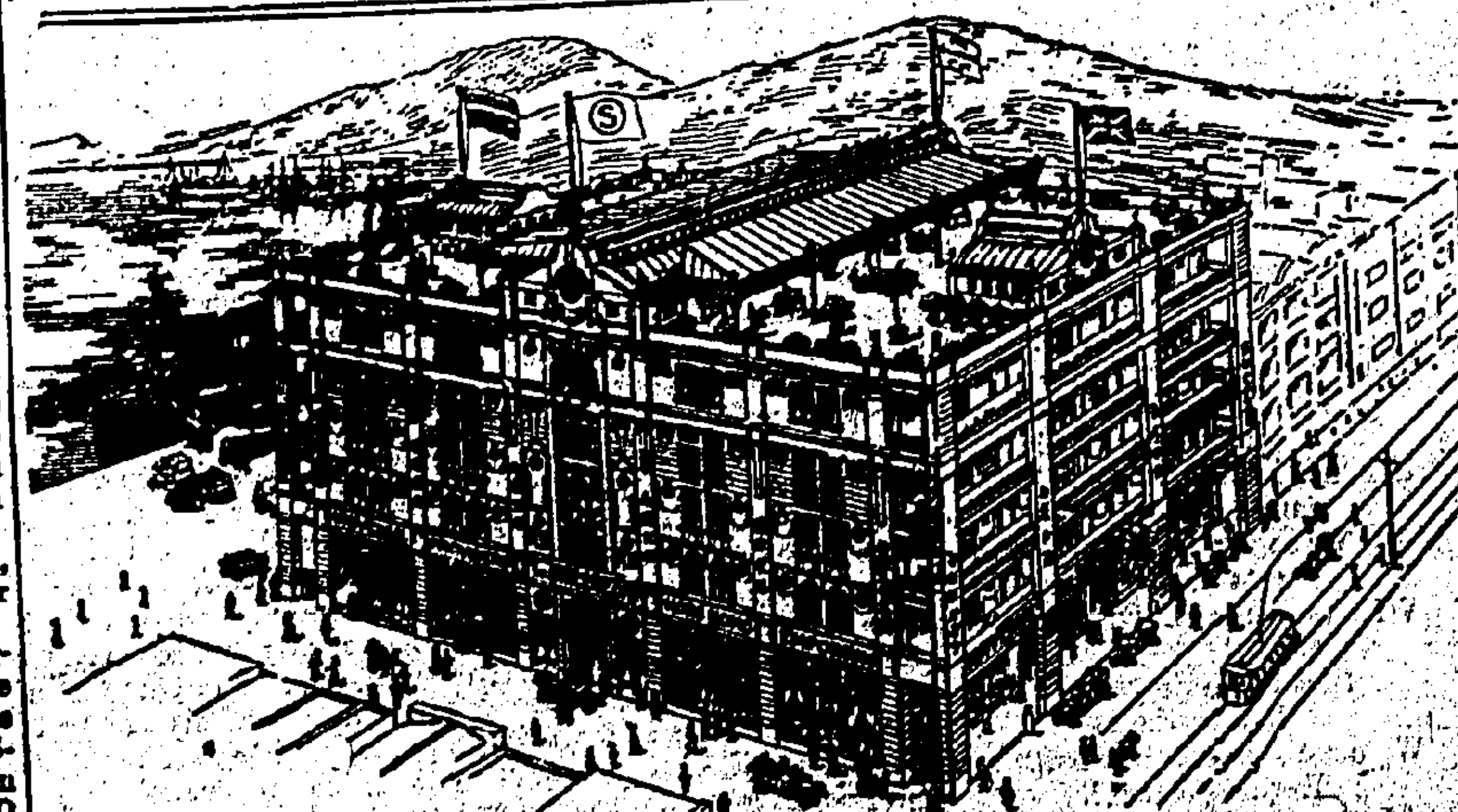
China Mutual S. N. Co. Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1916

NOTICE.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.
All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

For the best Meals, Refresh-
ments, Bread, Cakes and Con-
fectionery, at before-the-war
prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

THE LARGEST MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE IN THE EAST.
AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST IN EVERY RESPECT.
WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.

SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks	a.	\$ 740.00
Douglama	b.	\$ 123.00
Indon (Def.)	sa.	\$ 22.00
Steamboats	sa.	\$ 22.00
China Sugar	b.	\$ 133.00
H.K. Wharves	s.	\$ 85.00
K'loon Docks	sa.	\$ 132.50
China Prov.	s.	\$ 9.10
Dairy Farms	s.	\$ 26.00
Cereals	b.	\$ 10.80
H.K. Electric	s.	\$ 54.00
H.K. Tramways	a.	\$ 7.10

ALPHABET UP TO DATE.

A Clever A.B.C. of the War.

A for an Army that sprang from the land
Like the crop from the dragon's teeth sown in the sand.
B for the Bygone — grim
"Boasie!" —
Verdant by the Boche as he turns him to flee.
C for the — Hush I must needs be polite.
Or he'll prick up those very long ears as I write.
D for Dug-out, and our laddies so gay.
Where Hall with the lid off is blazing away.
E for the England they die for — content;
She called — and God bless them! — they cheerfully went.
F for the Folly that trusted the Boche,
And thrives on a diet of Cooas and Toas.
G for the Guts that are smashing the Hun;
Send more and yet more, till he's well on the run.
H for a Hand that is feeling about
With a cheque in its fingers — Contractors! look out.
I for "An Innocent Country attacked,"
"Kennat du das Land?" (that we trust will get whacked).
J for the Juggernaut Tank which, you see,
Can sit on a house, or will climb up a tree.
K is for Kultur, that, scratched with a pin,
Reveals the Blonde Beast which is lurking therein.
L for the Lie that's concocted each day
By Wolf and his merry men over the way.
M for the Money the Foreigner paid
In kind contributions to bolster Free Trade.
N the New Name which the Foreigner took
When it suited that German-Jew gentleman's book.
O for Objection, whose Conscience, I'm told,
Has grown like the gourd of the Prophet of old.
P is for Peace — the Amen of the War.
When we've beaten the Foe to his knees — not before.
Q for a Question. Now whom might it be
That helps the Hun trader here? R.S.V.P.
R for Remembrance. No need to explain.
The brute which has bitten would bite us again.
S for the Shirk who fears for his skin.
More power to the Act which is roping him in!
T for the Taxes we cheerfully pay.
Now find me the Briton who grumbles to-day!
U stands for US, and the Motherland's pride.
When her Boys hurried over to stand by her side.
V for the Valiant. O, Man in the Street!
How much do you owe to the Man in the Fleet?
W oman, brave Woman, and English at that!
Our thanks to you! Madam, I take off my hat!
X for Xception. Away with the "Kings".
That are filling their pockets and palting the springs!
Y for Yew, which as "Wipers" will go down to Kene.
Since Tommy, in Godfather, gave it this name.
Z for the Zeppo — those Air Devils.
Your nearest dollar we'll score off them yet.
Mr. C. J. B. in the State.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A Forgery Case.

The second day of the November Criminal Sessions opened this morning at the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies). The first case to be taken was that in which a Chinese, named Lo Shun, was indicted on two counts, one being for uttering a forged endorsement and the other for endeavouring to obtain money by such forged instrument. He denied both offences.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and stated that the prisoner was charged with uttering a forged bill of exchange issued by a bank in Vancouver, British Columbia, on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to the credit of the Chan Hing Lung firm at Hongkong. The value of the bill was \$190, and this sum the prisoner tried to obtain. He was not charged with forging the signature, but with uttering, which meant that he tried to make use of a forged instrument, knowing it to have been forged. The facts of the case were that on October 5 the prisoner went to the Bank and presented the bill, but as it was neither chopped nor endorsed, the cashier refused payment and told the prisoner to get it chopped. The prisoner went away and came back in about ten minutes with the bill chopped and endorsed. He was taken to the top floor of the Bank premises, where a register of the local chop was kept, and it was then found that the chop was not in order. The real chop of the Chan Hing Lung firm had square corners, and the one on the bill had round corners. Prisoner was asked by the prosecutor where he got the bill from, and he said he had got it from a friend who was outside the Bank. A detective was sent out with him to find the friend, but, as in most cases of that kind, the friend could not be found, and prisoner was handed over to the Police.

In answer to the first charge, prisoner said he did not know the signature or chop was a forgery, for he was only asked to take it to the Bank and get the money. In answer to the second charge, he repeated this statement, and added that he was to get \$5 for his trouble. The jury found prisoner guilty, by six to one. His Lordship said that prisoner had committed a very serious offence, for which he was liable to imprisonment for life. His story as to his being given the bill to cash by a friend, and his not knowing the chop to be forged, might or might not be true, but the jury had found him guilty, and he would go to prison for five years.

FOOTBALL MEETING.

Suggested Alteration of League Rules Disapproved.

Commander Gibson, R. N., presided at a meeting of the Hongkong Football Association last evening in the R. G. A. Theatre. There was an unusually large attendance of Club representatives.

The meeting considered an appeal by the Staff and Departments against a league decision on a proposed amendment of the League rules to the effect that players who at any time have played in two First Division matches be not allowed to compete in the 2nd Division. It will be remembered that the proposal was rejected at a recent League meeting by eight votes to seven. Considerable discussion took place on the matter, Mr. J. Gardiner, K.S.L.L., eventually proposing that the amendment, which emanated from Mr. J. Stalker, of the Hongkong Football Club, be put to the meeting. Mr. Cleme, Kowloon, seconded, but on a vote being taken the motion was rejected, by 23 votes to 10.

The Navy applied for permission to withdraw from the League, owing to the difficulty of raising a team, but the application was called off of order, the Chairman holding that it could not be discussed by the Association.

AIRCRAFT IN THE WAR.

Problems of the Great Push.

The part that is being played by aircraft in the intense struggle along the Somme front cannot yet be fairly understood from the meagre official reports. That it is of great importance is clear, and that the enemy is out-clevered is obvious. But some very curious questions are prompted as the result of a little reflection; and some of these questions were anticipated in these Notes over a year ago.

If the enemy's line should break at any time, and there is a swift general advance, what tactical part will be played by aircraft, and a question that arises in the mind of the practical onlooker—how will Fifth Army organisation meet the demands that would then be made upon it? From recent official reports it is evident that the airman of the Allies have been gravely harassing the enemy's communications. Railways have been disorganised; and on one occasion recently a moving train was struck so that it tore up the line, and other trains were involved, causing the disaster graphically described, with several other aircraft actions, by the Times special correspondent last Monday.

It is nearly impossible to forecast what may or may not be done by aircraft, because the magnitude of the Fifth Army so swiftly increases that the lesson of previous work cannot be closely applied to present possibilities. For example, over two years ago the great retreat upon Paris was in progress, when the enemy's aircraft was supreme, at any rate numerically, and the Allies were involved in more or less confusion, having no settled bases from which to operate. In the more established functions of aircraft to-day, and with better and vastly more numerous machines, and more perfected organisation and experience, but with swiftly advancing lines and the need to carry bases rapidly forward, what will the winning side be able to accomplish?

To the writer the question is one of burning interest, and he ventures to believe that when the day of the definite breakthrough arrives aircraft will gravely increase the enemy's dilemma; and, as he has before remarked, will help to bring to the battle of to-day the deciding factor formerly in great measure the role of cavalry. Cavalry, however, will be in operation, but in the very nature of things it is not likely that in the Western Theatre cavalry alone will be able to accomplish all the work.

In support of this view the significance of the increasing frequency in the official reports of references to attacks by aeroplanes on land troops and the systematic dislocation of the enemy's railway communications will not be overlooked. And where roads and railways have to be carried across rivers, thus converging communications to a few crowded points, the work of aircraft will become more and more critical in its influence on a final issue. There, too, defending aircraft will concentrate, and there will be fought battles in the air beside which previous aerial actions will seem trivial.

One more question arises. Has the enemy deliberately reduced his aircraft strength on the Western front in order to strengthen his forces in the East and the South-East, or is he accumulating aircraft and men for a combined air and sea action? The former may to some extent be the case, and it might appear consistent with his general war policy, although as to the wisdom of such a course time alone can show. But as to the prospect of using aeroplanes extensively in any early sea action, it simply does not exist. Aggressive craft against armed and armed ships, even Zeppelins would make but a feeble show, and even big squadrons of aeroplanes would be wasted. If there is anything to be gained in the sea by the use of aircraft, it is only by the use of the preponderance of the Allies' air force on the Western front it could only be that Germany is waiting for the opportunity of a decisive sea battle.

The dimensions of the Zeppelin captured a month ago are of interest for the light shed on the inaccuracy of such previous information regarding Germany's latest airships permitted by the censor for publication. Not one of the estimates in the technical Press has mentioned a Zeppelin type of 630 feet, 50 tons lift, and 2,000,000 cubic feet capacity. Most of the experts, deriving their information from "exclusive Swiss sources" or from a well-known French authority, declared that the new big Zeppelins were 780 feet long. The present writer cannot claim to have been precisely accurate as to length, giving it as about 740 feet, with a capacity of 2,200,000 cubic feet, or a lift of about 60 tons, and a maximum speed of 85 miles per hour. It would be reasonable to assume that the enemy has taken care to prevent accurate news of the latest airships reaching this country.

Now, it is not likely that the captured ship is the only one of her class; nor is it probable that Zeppelins are being made in more than three sizes. There is very limited use for small-range Zeppelins, and the enemy, having fixed on a definite size increase over the 540 footers, will probably not be in a hurry to abandon it; so many considerations are involved—designing, size of sheds, manufacture of materials and supply of motors. At the same time, it would be unwise to neglect the report that a very much bigger experimental ship for a trans-ocean demonstration has been built, that it has been tried, and that there have been the usual difficulties as to details, difficulties which will, of course, be overcome.

The captured ship has a gross lift of over 60 tons. As to the alleged year occupied in construction, and the alleged cost of over a quarter of a million sterling, these estimates are perhaps based on Royal Aircraft Factory ideas.—Observer.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The New Arguments.

The Prime Minister has agreed gladly, as was generally anticipated, to receive the deputation which the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee has appointed to lay before the Government the new arguments in favour of the execution of its project directly the war is over. The Committee is representative of all the four parties in the House, and is as nearly balanced as it is possible to make it to represent the strength of each of them. It numbers one hundred and sixty members.

The whole position has been changed a great deal by the war, as Mr. Arthur Hall, M.P., Chairman of the Channel Tunnel Committee and of the pioneers of the movement, explained yesterday in an interview with a representative of the Observer. "To begin with," he said, "the war has shown us what good prophets we were in the papers we published at least a year before the war broke out. In those pamphlets we pointed out that if, in the event of a Continental war, we were called upon to support the neutrality of Belgium, the existence of a tunnel would help us enormously. And, certainly, it has been proved that that would be the case."

"The war began a year after the issue of those pamphlets, and the help that the tunnel would have been in the progress of its operations is not denied by any soldier, whether he be in favour of its construction or not. In fact, the engineer of the Channel Tunnel, Mr. de Nord, who is the French engineer for the Channel Tunnel, says that from his experience of the transport of troops by railway during the war he would have taken the whole of the supplies through the tunnel, and that he could have carried also large quantities of coal to France, which would have had the effect of keeping down materially the enormous prices it has fetched in Paris. These would have been the main reasons for the opportunity of a decisive sea battle."

way the approaches to this country had been interrupted by submarines.

"The effect would have been, moreover, to release some millions of tons of shipping which has been continuously employed in the transport of the army and its supplies. The rendering of more tonnage available would have made freights lower and the prices of food cheaper, for the enormous rates for freight have been largely responsible for the rise in the price of food."

"Perhaps," Mr. Hall continued, "the most important new point of all is that the carrying out of the resolutions of the Economic Conference in Paris in their entirety depends upon the early construction of the tunnel, because Italy and Belgium, which used to send a large part of their exports to Germany, must have better communication with England if these exports are to be diverted to this country."

"The Italian Government, it is understood, have made strong representations for the construction of a tunnel, or, at any rate, for some better means of communication to be provided than exist at present for getting their perishable goods rapidly into the London market. In the same way they require better facilities for their import of goods from England, and they can only be given by putting the goods in trucks and conveying them without change direct to the Italian towns where they are required."

"The same remark applies to Belgium. The King of the Belgians has shown, both personally and through his Ministers, that he is keenly interested in the construction of a Channel Tunnel. In a lesser degree, it applies also to communication with Spain, Switzerland and other neutral countries on the Continent."

"France, it is well known, has always been entirely in favour of the construction of a tunnel, and is prepared to do her part in its construction; but knowing how strong was our insular feeling in this country she has been particularly careful never to raise the question or push it forward in any way. She has preferred to wait until we in England decide that the tunnel is vital and necessary to the interests of the nation."

"As to the supposed military dangers, we believe that the greatest strategists at the present time consider they are non-existent. The tides of the French sailing the Dover end of the tunnel by surprise for an attack on London is one which no reasonable man would now put forward."

"The role of the submarine and the passage over these islands by air have completely altered our position as an island which could only be approached or attacked on the surface of the sea. The knowledge of this great change has turned many men who were formerly opponents of a tunnel into keen supporters of the project. I could name several members of the House of Commons, who were previously opposed to it and have now completely changed their opinion. It is particularly to be noted also that of the many new members who have been elected during the progress of the war only one or two are opposed to a tunnel, a very large majority being keen supporters."

"The tunnel will take," Mr. Hall added, "about five years to build. All the plans have been prepared. The question of Parliament is alone wanting, and there is not the slightest doubt that it will be granted if the Government will give their support to the undertaking. If the Government cannot immediately step in to take to obtain the necessary powers for beginning the work directly the war is over."

Chinese Assassins Fined by H.K. Magistrate, Nov. 12.—A joint investigation by the local Japanese, Chinese, and Russian authorities has revealed that the criminals who recently wounded the Russian veterinary doctor, sent from Kuancheung to examine the cattle brought by Russian subjects, and killed his party at Kaitung, are Chinese assassins from the Cantonese province of Kowloon. The criminals were fined by the Magistrate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

"WOMEN SLACKERS."

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—I was interested to read your article in last night's Telegraph entitled "Women Slackers." It is unfortunately true, I suppose, that in all communities there should be some slackers. Your phrase of "Little Bit Society" is well-deserved; its members are doing magnificent work. Unfortunately, however, your article implies that it is the only organisation of its kind in Kowloon, and that the "ladies of the Peninsula" who are not members of it are therefore slackers. May I call your attention to the banding class, which another section of the Kowloon community attends at the U.S.R. Club, whose members are doing most excellent work, thanks to their indefatigable leader, though their output is not published in the Press?

If there should be a rounding up of women slackers it is to be hoped that activities will not be confined to the "ladies of the Peninsula." A few might even be found among the scores of well-to-do residents of the Peak.

Yours etc.
A KOWLOON RESIDENT.
Kowloon, Nov. 21, 1916.

THE CINEMATOGRAPHS.

Victoria.

Notwithstanding other attractions the Victoria has shown its films to big houses during the week-end. The pictures consisted—in addition to the 9th and 10th episodes of the popular American film "The Red Circle"—of an excellent Pathe Gazette and another of Pathe's Science Series ("Vultures") together with some interesting comic films. Last night the theatre was again filled, the occasion being the weekly Band Night; and tonight there is a complete change. The two special features of the new programme will be the three-part drama "The Sin of Jezebel" and the great official war picture "The Defence of Verdun." Every one should see this magnificent film.

Bijou.

At the Bijou Theatre, on Saturday night Miss Gloria Taft and M. Dupres ended a highly successful foreign tour. The 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th episodes of "The Million Dollar Mystery" were screened. To-morrow night there will be a change of programme.

Hongkong.

The Hongkong Theatre has been well filled during the last few nights, the pictures on show being "The Million Dollar Mystery," "The Trey of Hearts" and some good comedies. There will be a new programme to-morrow.

The Italian Convent Bazaar.

The Mother Superior of the Italian Convent desires to thank all patrons and friends of the Institution, who have, by their generous assistance, made the recent bazaar a gratifying success. In particular she would like to mention the Press, the modern Sandeman for the loan of books, and all those who have contributed to the bazaar. Lady Olney, Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, and Miss Walker for cakes and confectionery; Messrs. Lane, Lane, and Lane, for the loan of the "The Million Dollar Mystery" and "The Trey of Hearts"; and Mr. J. J. C. for the loan of the "The Million Dollar Mystery" and "The Trey of Hearts."

MOVEMENTS OF STRAIGHTS. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has announced that it has received from the Government of the Straits Settlements a grant of 100,000 dollars for the purpose of erecting a new building for the Straits Settlements Government. The building is to be erected on the site of the old building, and will be a two-story building, with a frontage of 100 feet, and a depth of 100 feet. The building is to be erected at a cost of 100,000 dollars, and will be completed in 1917.

THE VOTING FOR
DR. WILSON.

Lower House Republican.
Senate Democrat.

New York, November 14.—It is now definitely known that the Republicans have carried the majority in the House of Representatives by the smallest possible margin, for seats. Of the 435 members in the lower house of Congress 218 are Republicans and 214 are Democrats. Of the three remaining seats one will be occupied by a Progressive and one by the lone woman representative, Miss Jeannette Rankin from Montana.

The Senate will comprise 54 Democrats and 42 Republicans. Dr. Wilson was elected with 10 electoral votes to spare; 266 votes were necessary to elect while he carried 30 states that gave him a total of 276 votes. Mr. Hughes carried 18 states, or a total of 235 electoral votes. Mr. Hughes carried one Pacific Coast state, Oregon, and all of the New England States with the exception of New Hampshire which went Democratic with the final count.

The following shows the electoral votes of all states:—

	Electoral Votes	Wilson	Hughes
Alabama	13	—	—
Arizona	3	—	—
Arkansas	3	—	—
California	13	—	—
Colorado	6	—	—
Connecticut	—	7	—
Delaware	—	3	—
Florida	—	8	—
Georgia	—	14	—
Idaho	—	4	—
Illinois	—	29	—
Indiana	—	15	—
Iowa	—	13	—
Kansas	—	10	—
Kentucky	—	13	—
Louisiana	—	10	—
Maine	—	6	—
Maryland	—	8	—
Massachusetts	—	16	—
Michigan	—	15	—
Minnesota	—	13	—
Mississippi	—	10	—
Missouri	—	18	—
Montana	—	4	—
Nebraska	—	8	—
Nevada	—	3	—
New Hampshire	—	4	—
New Jersey	—	14	—
New Mexico	—	5	—
New York	—	46	—
North Carolina	—	12	—
North Dakota	—	5	—
Ohio	—	21	—
Oklahoma	—	10	—
Oregon	—	5	—
Pennsylvania	—	38	—
Rhode Island	—	6	—
South Carolina	—	9	—
South Dakota	—	5	—
Tennessee	—	12	—
Texas	—	20	—
Utah	—	4	—
Vermont	—	4	—
Virginia	—	12	—
Washington	—	7	—
West Virginia	—	8	—
Wisconsin	—	13	—
Wyoming	—	3	—
Total	276	255	—

Electoral votes necessary to a choice... 266
N. C. Daily News.

Norwegian Bank in America. The leading Norwegian banks have decided to establish a Norwegian bank in the United States during the war. A considerable part of the capital will be reserved for Scandinavians in the United States.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of brass from the Kowloon Dock. Defendant denied the charge, but was found guilty and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. He was also ordered that he should be placed in the stocks for four hours.

CATALP SHIPPING
NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STRAIGHTS. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has announced that it has received from the Government of the Straits Settlements a grant of 100,000 dollars for the purpose of erecting a new building for the Straits Settlements Government. The building is to be erected on the site of the old building, and will be a two-story building, with a frontage of 100 feet, and a depth of 100 feet. The building is to be erected at a cost of 100,000 dollars, and will be completed in 1917.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL MISSION OF REPENTANCE & HOPE

Services
and
Meetings
for
MEN,
and
WOMEN
and
CHILDREN

Missioner
Bishop
Norris.

December
2nd to 10th,
1916.

DEC. 2nd to 10th, 1916.

CINEMA ACTRESS' LAW SUIT.

Story of Film from Victoria
Cross Novel.

Some idea of the sums spent in the production of cinema plays was revealed in a action brought by a film actress, Miss Helene Payne, in the King's Bench.

She sued the Holmfirth Producing Company, of Victoria Street, S.W., whose studios are at Holmfirth, for either £50 or £100 due under a agreement to take the leading part in a cinema play entitled "Paula."

Mr. Hastings said the company had paid £900 for the film rights of Victoria Cross's novel "Paula." Miss Payne was to take the name part, at £3 a week, a mere super's pay, plus £50. She devoted ten to twelve hours a day in the production of the play, taking the leading part, but on February 7 she was dismissed, after eight weeks of work.

The company now disputed that any amount was due beyond the salary. In March defendants sold the picture play for £2,500, to be paid in instalments, but they said it cost them more to produce.

Miss Payne said she began as a film actress with the Hepworth Company five years ago. A "super's" pay was 10s. 6d. a day for film work. After she joined the Holmfirth company she took part in "White Star," and also in "Woe by Love," which was sold for £80.

After telling her that Miss Bobby Rutland, a well-known film actress, had left to fill the part for £50, Mr. Whiting, the managing director, offered witness that sum plus her three guineas a week. Later he congratulated her on her success, and said he would give her another £50 if the film were sold. She worked on Sundays, and made herself ill owing to the work.

Witness gave her evidence very rapidly and somewhat indistinctly, and Mr. Justice Avey remarked: "It is a good thing you play in cinema plays and not in others." (Laughter.)

Miss Payne said she received excellent notices in the papers, except one, which said "Who Killed Poor Paula?" (Laughter.) She was now married and living at Dover.

Mr. Givens, for the defence, said that the Cinema in its review of "Paula," said it was a "tragedy with more laughter than tears," and that they should not let the doctor in the piece be like a "gas-fitter who had strayed into the wrong house." (Laughter.) The company promised Miss Payne a bonus if the play were a success, but it was not.

Mr. Bertram Phillips, now managing director of the cinema,

said the play was very bad indeed. The technique was bad. The Company had never been paid the £2,500; all they had over had was £150.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £100, and judgment was entered accordingly.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

Messrs HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
THURSDAY,

The 23rd day of November, 1916,

at 3 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following valuable Leasehold Property situate at Mong Kok Tsui in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate lying and being at Mong Kok Tsui in the Dependency of Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 936, abutting on the North side thereof on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 937 and measuring thereon 30 feet or thereabouts, and on the South side thereof on Kowloon Inland Lot 935 and measuring thereon 10 feet or thereabouts, and on the East side thereof on a public road unnamed and measuring thereon 34 feet or thereabouts, and on the West side thereof on a public lane, and measuring thereon 34 feet or thereabouts containing a total area of 1,020 square feet of thereabouts, TOGETHER with the messuages and premises thereon known as Nos. 2 and 3 of the unnamed public road aforesaid (at the back of Nos. 488 to 530 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok Tsui aforesaid) and with all rights easements and appurtenances thereto belonging.

The property is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years commencing from the 30th day of March, 1899 created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 31st day of October, 1913, and made between His Majesty King George V. of the one part and one Lu Lok Shan of the other part subject to the payment of the annual Crown Rent of £3.57 and the performance and observance of the covenants and conditions contained in the said Crown Lease.

For further particulars and conditions of sale.

Apply to—
GEO. E. HALL BRUTON,
York Building, Chester Road, Hongkong.

Solicitor for the Mortgagees, or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE.

Those Mails are due to arrive in London on or about the 24th December.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agular Radio Telegraph Station:—

ATLANTIQUE

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Vancouver—Per BESSIE DOLLAR, 21st Nov. 3 p.m.
Fort Bayard—Per TAIKEMA, 21st Nov. 3 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Taiak & Amping—Per BOSCHU MARU, 22nd Nov. 7 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per YOKOHAMA MARU, 22nd Nov. 10 a.m.
Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 11th Nov.]
Philippine Is., Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya & Port Moresby (via Batavia)—Per ARAKAN, 22nd Nov. 11 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per CHIN HUA, 22nd Nov. 11 a.m.
Sardakan—Per HINSANG, 22nd Nov. 11 a.m.

Holbow & Haiphong—Per HONGKONG, 22nd Nov. 11 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & N. China—Per HOI-HOW, 22nd Nov. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per SHIRALA, 22nd Nov. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 23rd November.

Shanghai & N. China, (Europe via Siberia)—Per SIN KIANG, 23rd Nov., Registration 1.15 p.m. Letters 2 p.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 27th Nov.]

FRIDAY, 24th November.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa—Per HAI-HONG, 24th Nov. 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 25th November.

Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 25th Nov. 9 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI, 25th Nov. 5 p.m.

MONDAY, 27th November.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per MISHIMA MARU, 27th Nov. 9 a.m.

Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 27th Nov. 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, 28th November.

Swatow—Per HAITAN, 28th Nov. 10 a.m.
Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 28th Nov. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 30th November.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nankai—Per Victoria, Vancouver, United States, Central & South America & United Kingdom via Canada, (Europe via Siberia)—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 30th Nov., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 2nd Dec.]

Japan via Moj, Victoria & Tacoma—Per TACOMA MARU, 30th Nov. 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, 1st December.

Swatow, Amoy, Ceylon, Australia, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. (The period mail will be closed on Thursday, 28th Nov. at 5 p.m.)

Per MALTA, 1st Dec., Registration 10.30 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Trigona, Dut., ex 1,054, Vlissingen, 10th Nov.—Singapore, 7th Nov., Bala, oil—A.P.O.

Amazona, Fr., ex 3,343,00, Lancelotti, 21st Nov.—Marseilles, 15th Oct., Gen.—M.M.

Drufar, Nor., ex 1,102, Hjerth, 21st Nov.—Swatow, 20th Nov., Gen.—T. & Co.

Holbow, Br., ex 304, Ritchie, 21st Nov.—Swatow, 20th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Halpang, Br., ex 1,363, Hrdgna, 21st Nov.—Saigon, 15th Nov., Rice—Chissac.

Satsumi, M. Jap., ex 1,299, Ogata, 21st Nov.—Yokohama, 15th Nov., Gen.—M. B. K.

DEPARTED.

Nov. 18.

Chokiang for Canton.

Nov. 20.

Taiwan for Canton.

Yokohama for Canton.

Shanghai for Canton.

Amoy for Canton.

Swatow for Canton.

Formosa for Canton.

Philippine Is. for Canton.

Amoy for Canton.

Shanghai for Canton.

Amoy for Canton.

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Philippine Is. for Canton.

Amoy for Canton.

Shanghai for Canton.

Amoy for Canton.

Swatow for Canton.

Formosa for Canton.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 11.45—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure remains highest over the lower Yangtze Valley and in relatively low over the south part of the China Sea; changes since yesterday are slight.

Fresh monsoon will continue over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.80 inch. Total since January 1st, 1911, 19.11 inches, against an average of 41.57 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast. N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; sea.

1 Hongkong to Gap Road. N. winds, strong.

2 Formosa Channel. N. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Amoy. N. winds, strong.

4 South coast of China between Amoy and Hainan. N. winds, strong.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 21st November 9 a.m.

Station. Height. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force.

Vostock 6a. 30.22 50 71 sw b

Yokohama 6a. 30.31 43 10 wnw 1 b

Shanghai 6a. 30.35 59 79 n 1 b

Amoy 6a. 30.12 61 69 n 2 b

Swatow 6a. 30.09 60 65 se 2 b

Formosa 6a. 30.10 66 88 e 4 o

Philippine Is. 6a. 30.00 63 n 0 o

Amoy 6a. 29.98 63 n 4 b

Shanghai 6a. 29.93 73 ne 8 b

Amoy 6a. 30.01 68 ne 10 o

Swatow 6a. 30.08 65 n 2 b

Formosa 6a. 30.18 ne 5 c

Philippine Is. 6a. 30.11 61 64 nsw 2 b

Amoy 6a. 30.14 63 56 ne 2 b

Shanghai 6a. 30.02 68 nsw 6 c

Amoy 6a. 29.84 72 0 e

Swatow 6a. 29.84 75 94 0 o

Formosa 6a. 29.76 75 96 e 1 o

Philippine Is. 6a. 29.78 75 94 ne 1 o

Amoy 6a. 29.78 75 96 0 o

Shanghai 6a. 29.79 75 91 0 o

Amoy 6a. 29.78 75 96 s 1 o

Swatow 6a. 29.78 75 94 sw 6 o

Formosa 6a. 29.73 78 94 sw 6 o

Philippine Is. 6a. 29.73 78 94 sw 6 o

Amoy 6a. 29.73 78 94 sw 6 o

Shanghai 6a. 29.73 78 94 sw 6 o

ENTERTAINMENTS.

KISMET.

OF
ARTER FUND.

STAR NIGHT, DECEMBER 15th
GAL. NIGHT, DECEMBER 16th
SE. NIGHT, DECEMBER 18th
FINER, DECEMBER 20th

NEW MUSIC. SPECIALLY
COMPOSED.

KEEP THE DATE OPEN.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.
ADVANCE, DECEMBER 1st & 2nd
GENERAL, DECEMBER 4th

KISMET.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1916.

The Great Official War Picture.

"DEFENCE OF VERDUN."

IN 3 REELS.

"THE SIN OF JEANNIE." (In 3 Parts).

A POWERFUL PLAY.

Interesting: "Physical Education."

Comics: "Pokes and Job."

"Ups and Downs."

BOOKING AT ANDERSONS.

BIJOU THEATRE.

21st November.

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY,"
13th, 14th, 15th, & 16th Episodes.

Complete change of programme every WEDNESDAY
and SATURDAY.

Price \$1.00, 70c, 40c, & 20c.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
15TH & 16TH EPISODES OF
"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY."

and 10th Episode
"THE TIRE O' HEARTS,"
Also COMIC FILMS.

ORCHESTRA in attendance under the Direction of PROF. GONZALES.

Extra Matinee every SUNDAY at 6 p.m.
(Special Programme and Orchestra).

NOTICE.

BOLL AND DUNLOP'S

SCHIEDM GIN,

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE. ESTABLISHED 1821.



"THE GIN OF OUR FORTY YEARS KEPT
US ALWAYS SMILING"

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG

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Ode Barnett at 11, The House Street, in the City of Victoria